What is claimed is:

1. An image forming method comprising:

developing a latent image formed on a cylindrical electrophotographic photoreceptor having a cylindricity of 5 to 40 μm, with a developer comprising a toner having a variation coefficient of shape coefficient of not more than 16 percent.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner comprises resin particles obtained by agglomerating in an aqueous medium.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner comprises colored particles obtained by salting-out/fusing at least resin particles in an aqueous medium.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the cylindricity is 7 to 30.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner includes at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner includes at least 50% of toner particles in number having no corner.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein toner has a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

8. The method of claim 7, the toner comprises colored particles obtained by salting-out/fusing at least resin particles in an aqueous medium.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the cylindricity is 7 to 30.

10. The method of claim 7, the toner includes at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner

particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the toner includes at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner has a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

14. The method of claim 6, wherein the toner includes at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most

frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

16. The method of claim 15, the toner includes at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a

plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the toner includes at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the toner has a number average particle diameter of 3 to 8 μm.

20. An image forming method, comprising: developing a latent image formed on a cylindrical electrophotographic photoreceptor having a cylindricity of 5 to 40 μm, with a developer comprising a toner including at least 65 percent of toner particles having a shape coefficient in the range of 1.2 to 1.6.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the cylindricity is 7 to 30.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the toner includes at least 50% of toner particles in number having no corner.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein toner has a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as

an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

26. The method of claim 20, wherein the toner has a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

28. The method of claim 20, wherein the toner has M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is

relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

29. An image forming method comprising: developing a latent image formed on a cylindrical electrophotographic photoreceptor having a cylindricity of 5 to 40 μm, with a developer comprising a toner having M of at least 70 percent, M being sum of m1 and m2 wherein m1 is relative frequency of toner particles, included in the most frequent class, and m2 is relative frequency of toner particles included in the second frequent class in a histogram showing the particle size distribution, which is drawn in such a manner that natural logarithm lnD is used as an abscissa, wherein D (in μm) represents the particle diameter of a toner particle, while being divided into a plurality of classes at intervals of 0.23, and number of particles is used as an ordinate.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the toner includes at least 50% of toner particles in number having no corner.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein toner has a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein toner has a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

33. An image forming method comprising: developing a latent image formed on a cylindrical electrophotographic photoreceptor having a cylindricity of 5 to 40 μm, with a developer comprising a toner having a number variation coefficient in the number particle size distribution of not more than 27 percent.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the toner comprises resin particles obtained by agglomerating in an aqueous medium.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the toner comprises colored particles obtained by salting-out/fusing at least resin particles in an aqueous medium.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the cylindricity is 7 to 30.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein the photoreceptor is obtained by a method comprising:

inserting a supporting member into a cylindrical substrate to press the supporting member against an inner peripheral surface of the cylindrical substrate;

performing an inlay process with an outside diameter reference to the cylindrical substrate which is held from inside;

holding both sides of the cylindrical substrate by a holding member;

performing a cutting process on an outer periphery surface of the cylindrical substrate with an inside diameter reference of a portion on which the inlay process was performed.

38. The method of claim 33, comprising:

transferring a toner image formed through development onto a recording medium; and removing a residual toner on the photoreceptor after the transferring.